WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1887.

CLOTURE TO BE APPLIED.

THE DEBATE ON THE COERCION BILL "MUST NOT BE PROLONGED.

The Tiberals Ask Rt. Hon. W W Smith Some Very Pertinent Questions. to Which Evasive and Unsattsfactory Replies Are Given.

LONDON, Apr. 26 .- In the house of commons this evening when a motion to go into committee on the coercion bili was made, Mr. Reid moved that the bouse decline to proceed with any measure against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive

tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented. Rt. Hon. George Shaw Lefevre seconded the motion.

Secretary Balfour opposed the motion, saying the bill was meant to put down crime which would not be tolerated in any country in Europe, and which the government would not tolerate twenty-four hours after the bill passed.

In response to a question by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour said he would furnish information showing on what principle crime was classified in Ire'and.

In the course of a unionist speech Viscount Wolmer asked why Mr. Parnell did not commence a libel suit against the Times if the letter it published was not a forgery. If the charges were untrue a deadly blow could be struck the unionist cause. If no action was commenced the people could not be blamed for drawing the worst conclusions.

Mr. Harrington deprecated the spirit of the debate, and said he supposed the word of a man who had never been proved gullty of falsehood would be taken anywhere. If the conservatives continued their offensive insinuations then their opponents could hardly be beld answerable for their temper in mueting the charges. Similar insults and calumnies had been met in former times in a very different manner from that adopted nowadays. [Cheers.] Mr. Harrington then proceeded to criticise the bill.

The debate in the house of commons tonight was languid. The speakers repeated the lod arguments and the house was instentive. An interesting incident occurred, however, resulting from a question put by Mr. James C. Carew, member for North Kildare, a nationalist, who asked what Mr. W. H. Smith meant by associating the National League with "cowardly assassins who were tyrannizing over peaceful peasants."

In reply to this inquiry, Mr. Smith stated that the phrase occurred in a letter written

who were tyranolzing over peaceful peasants."

In reply to this inquiry, Mr. Smith stated that the phrase occurred in a letter written by his secretary. He himself had not seen it, but he accepted the responsibility for the language used. The question wasthen asked: "What did Mr. Smith mean by coupling the Gladstonians with the avowed enemies of England?"

Mr. Smith again admitted that this phrase had been used by his secretary in a letter which he himself had not seen. He declined to be explicit as to the meaning of the expression, but referred his questioners to the columns of United Ireland.

Mr. Smith's remarks gave rise to considerable excitement and disorder, and a sectious row was imminent, but the speaker interfered and succeeded in restoring peace. The liberals are dissatisfied, however, and will insist upon a formal explanation by Mr. Smith.

The government has decided to apply

The government has decided to apply cloture on Thursday if the opposition persists in prolonging the debate.

London, Apr. 26.—Rev. Dr. Parker, of the city temple, has postponed until Octo-ber his proposed visit to America to conduct a memorial service in honor of Henry Ward Beecher. The excessive heat of June and the fact that he would be ldle three months before he could deliver any lecture influ-enced his decision.

ZANKOFPIST PLOT.

Sofra, Apr. 26.—A fresh Zankoflist or pro Russian plot has been discovered, and several men formerly officers in the Bulga-rian army have been arrested for participa-tion in the movement.

THE SCHNAESELES APPAIR. LONDON, Apr. 26.—The foreign office has received word from Berlin that the Schuae-beles affair will not lead to a prolonged

Sr. Petersburg, Apr. 26.—The government has prevented Russian admirers of Gen. Boulanger, the French minister of war, from se g him a sword of honor of the ground that such an act would create erroneous impressions in regard to Russia's

foreign policy.

M. de Giers, foreign minister, will remain in office.

Farts, Apr. 26.—A cabinet council was beld to-day to consider the Schnasheies affair. M. Flourens, minister of foreign affairs, read a long dispatch from M. Herbette, the French ambassador at Berlin, describing an interview he had had with Count Herbert Bismarck, the German foreign minister, in relation to the arrest of M. Schnesheim.

Schnaebeles.

In view of this interview the cabinet telegraphed fresh orders to M. Herbette.

A dispatch from Berlin says that M. Herbette yesterday presented to Count Herbert Bismarck a complete statement of the French side of the Schnaebeles case. Count Herbert stated that the German foreign office had not yet received all the documents bearing on the German side of the case. The dispatch also says that it is reported that Herr von Puttkamer, minister of justice for Alsace-Lorraine, has been instructed to make an entirely fresh investigation of the affair.

The French government will propose to submit the question to the king of Beiglum for arbitration if the differences become

LONDON, Apr. 26.—The government pro-poses, as an alternative to the bankruptcy clause of the land bill, giving county judges power, in case of necessity, to make ar-rangements between tenants and creditors without recourse to bankruptcy.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

They Arrive at Atlanta and Attend the Memorial Exercises.

ATLANTA, GA., Apr. 26 .- The Interstate commerce commission arrived here this morning and were escorted by a committee of the chamber of commerce to the Kimball House. Upon learning that Memorial Day is a legal boliday in Georgia, the commission decided to postpone until 10 a. m. to-morrow the session which was to have been held to-day. The commissioners were subsequently driven out to Oakland Cemetery to witness the memorial ceremonless.

The result of the conference of all interests at the Kimball House to night was the passage of a resolution asking the interstate commission to make permanent the suspension of the fourth section of the law. This resolution, with documents supporting its necessity, will be presented at the meeting to-morrow.

THE SHIPPING LEAGUE.

Recommendations to Congress-Wash

legton the Next Meeting Place. CHARLESTON, S. C., Apr. 26 .- The Amer ican Shipping League to-night resolved to petition Congress to pass the "tonuage bill." Congress is also to be petitioned to make provision for defending the coast and improving the rivers and harbors of the South Atlantic coast. The league will meet in Washington next April.

BALTIMORE, MD., Apr. 26,-Mr. Robert Gar rett to-night gave a dinner party to a number of gentlemen at his private residence. Among those present were Hon. Lowis Cassidy and William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia. Senator Gorman, and the proprietors of the local daily

Lambert Gittings Insane. Baltimors, Mp. Apr. 26.—A jury was summoned to day by the sheriff to determine the mental condition of Lambert Gittings, one of the wealthiest men is this city. His property is estimated at \$2,000,000.

VIRGINIA'S STATE DEBT. The Democrats Meet, Talk, Look Wise

and Do Nothing.

RICHMOND, VA., Apr. 20.—The Demo-cratic debt commission held its third meet-ing to-day. It changed the place of sitting for the third time, and met this morning in the building of the superintendent public instruction. The second auditor of

public instruction. The second auditor of Virginia presented figures showing the alleged indebtedness of the state, her revenues, and expenses. This official has frequently given out the same information in various ways, and nothing new was developed. The commissioners had nothing to do but to look at each other, talk over the debt question, and the editorials of the Richmond Times, which is the organ of the debt paying Democrats. This they did for nearly two hours, and then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

It is now thought there is no probability of a compromise between the bondholders and the Democratic party. The bondholders know as much about the ability of the state to pay her debt as the people do, and they will accept nothing less than \$28,000.000 in new bonds at 3 per cent. and a safe guarantee. This the Democratic party will not agree to, it is thought. Members of the legislature are coming in to-night. They will meet to-morrow at noon. Sir Edward Thornton will arrive here to morrow.

The establishment of a new court in this

ow.

The establishment of a new court in this sixy to open a place for a good Democratias been tried, but the legislature will not indorse the move.

A MARTYR TO VIRTUE.

The Funeral of Maggie McCarthy, Who Died Defending Her Honor. CLEVELAND, Apr. 26.—Maggie McCarthy the pretty young servant in the household of Rev. W. M. Smith, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who died defend-ing her honor, was buried to-day. Rev. Father Thorpe, of St. John's Cathedral, delivered the sermon. Among other things he said: "This murderer belongs to a class that females would be justified in arming themselves against. They would be justified in striking down the man that insulted them. I know of no crime that cries to Heaven as that of this wrotch who still lives, but who will be judged by God. Oh, friends, is it not a consolation that we have fonnd women in our land who will lay down life sooner than honor. Such chastily and virtue is a consolation to mourning friends. She died for honor, she died for purity, she died a martyr's death, and may God have mercy on her soul. That spirit that no base hand can lay touch upon has gone to God, and may God receive."

At the conclusion of the address the vast assemblage was in tears. The interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery. father Thorpe, of St. John's Cathedral,

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY. Resolutions Passed Denouncing Coer-

cion in Irefand. Augusta, Ga., Apr. 26 .- Memorial day has been generally observed here. Gov. Gordon delivered an oration before the Confederate Survivors' Association and an immense audience. His address was directed to a review of the south under the old regime, showing civilization and prestige in directing and controlling governmental affairs. Gov. Gordon was sick when he began his address and was compelled to end it suddenly on account of intercostal neuralgia. He is now reating quietly and no dauger is apprehended. The confederate survivors at their annulal meeting nuanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we consemn the coercion bill pending before the British parliament as an outrage upon the rights and liberties of the Irah people, and not warranted by the condition of Ireland, and that we extend our sympathy and support to Gladstone and Parnell in their efforts to defeat it, and obtain for Ireland the benefits of home rule. Confederate Survivors' Association and an

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Deputy Surveyor Wyatt, of New York,

Under Suspension. New York, Apr. 26.-Surveyor of the Port Beattle to-day notified his deputy, John M. Wyatt, that he was relieved from duty pending action by the Secretary of the Treasury upon charges of bribery preferred against him. Mr. Wyatt thereupon left the office. The contest between the surveyor omee. The contest between the surveyor and his deputy is thus transferred from New York to Washington. It is really a struggle by Mr. Beattle for his own office, as politicians agree that if his deputy is reinstated his own position will become virtually untenable. The charges are based upon testimony taken secretly by special agents of the treasury.

AND JONES HE PLAYS HOG.

He Interferes With the Holding of a Cancus by Republican Senators. ALBANY, N. Y., Apr. 26,-The Republi can members of the Senate to-day were driven out of the lieutenant governor's driven out of the licutenant governor's room by Lieut. Gov. Jones. It has always been conceded without any request that this room should be devoted to the caucuses of the different parties without in terruption. To-day, when the Republican members attempted to hold a caucus there, Lieut. Gov. Jones came in and buried his head in a newspaper. The senators, perceiving that they could not have the room to themselves, quietly withdrew. to themselves, quietly withdrew.

SIXTY-THREE ROUNDS.

The Longest Fight Ever Known Under Queensbury Rules.

Sr. Louis, Apr. 26,-The longest and most brutal prize fight ever fought under most brutal prize fight ever fought under the Marquis of Queensbury rules took place here this morning between Ed. Kelly and Dan Daly, both of this city. The purse was for \$250 and gate money, which smounted to \$600. The fight lasted three hours and fifty-eight minutes, during which sixty-three rounds were fought. Both men were terribly punished. Kelly finally agreed to take \$100 and let Daly have the fight and gate money.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Little Breeze Stirred Up in the Cana

dian Parliament. OTTOWA, ONT., Apr. 26 .- A breeze was created in the Canadian house this afternoon over the non-appearance of the correspondence on the fisheries question. The spondence on the Isheries question. The delay was explained by Minister Foster to the lateness of their reception and the fact that the printers had not yet flaished work on them. Mr. Mitchell said he understood the St. John Sun, supposed to be inspired by Minister Foster, declared that the Canadian government concurred in Lord Salisbury's proposals.

MR. BLAINE STARTS EAST.

His Soms Think Him Well Enough to Resume His Journey.

Chicago, Apr. 26 .- Mr. Blaine was feel-Chicago, Apr. 26.—Mr. Blatte was feeling better this morning, his son Emmons pronouncing him very well. Very few sent up their cards, and no one but Mayor Roche, who called at 10 o'clock, was received. The call was of a purely personal nature, Mr. Roche simply wishing to pay his respects to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine, with his family, left on the 3:15 Michigan Central train, his sons believing him now well enough to bear the journey.

well enough to bear the journey. Married Millions. SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 25.—The marriage of Charles B. Alexander to Harriet, daughter of Charles Crocker, vice president of the South-ero Facilic railroad, was solemnized at Grace Church to-day. The church was elegantly decorated with flowers.

The Gas Consolidation. Circago, Apr. 26.—The great deal by which all the gas companies in the city are to be brought under one management is almost completed.

THE CALHOUN MONUMENT.

UNVEILED AT CHARLESTON IN THE PRESENCE OF AN IMMENSE THRONG.

The Grandest Military and Civic Pro cession Ever Witnessed in the City by the Sea-The Oration by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Inte-rior-Order of Exercises.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Apr. 26,-More dorlous weather than marked Calhoun day could not be imagined. There was not a cloud in the sky, the dust was laid, and the atmosphere cooled by yesterday's heavy rains. This morning at early dawn heavy rains. This morning at early dawn the streets were full of people, including a large number of strangers. Immense throngs gathered on the Battery to witness the formation of the procession, which was one of the largest and grandest ever seen in Charlestom. The procession moved from the Battery a little after noon, proceeding directly up Meeting street a mile and a half to Marion Square, where the Calhoun monument is situated and where a stage capable of holding one thousand people had been erected for the orator and specially invited quests. The procession was formed as follows: The military, escorting the governor and his staff, and the chief marshal and his assistants; second, the mayors and city councils of Charleston and of other cities; third, the presidents, professors, and students of the universities, colleges, and schools of the state and city; fourth, the various civic societies of the city; fifth, the Odd Fellows, Freemssons, Knights, and other kindred organizations; sixth, distinguished guests and others; seventh, citizens generally.

The military display was magnificent.

guished guests and others; seventh, citizens generally.

The military display was magnificent, including many companies from the interior of the state, and numerous military bands, both city and country. The following order of ceremonies was observed at Marion square: Opening prayer by the Rev. Chas. Cotesworth Pincinney, D. D.; music; unveiling of the monument by thirty-two young ladies; artillery salute of nineteen guns on the Battery; ode by Miss Chesborough, read by the Rev. Charles A. Stakely; oration by the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar; ode by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, read by the Rev. Charles A. Stakely; oration by the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar; ode by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, read by the Rev. W. F. Junken, D. D.; benediction by the Rev. Junken, D. D.; benediction by the Rev. Junken, D. D.; benediction by the great square was black with people, while every available gallery, plazza, balcony, window, and other point of vantage on the citadel, and the windows on King, Calhoun, and Meeting streets were occupied.

The oration was delivered by Hon. L. Q.

or anisage on the citadel, and the windows on King, Calhoun, and Meeting streets were occupied.

The oration was delivered by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior. In opening he referred to the particular appropriateness of selecting South Carolina as the place in which to erect a monument to John Caidwell Calhoun. One of the most impressive traits of his character was his devotion to the people of that state. He moved among the people, not as a senator of a great state, but as a friend. When not in the discharge of his duties as a representative of the state he spent his time in the retirement of his home at Fort Hill. He then drew a strong picture of the southern planter, his exposure, hardehips, foresight, and prudence, all of which were exemplified in Calhoun's life. He held this to be one reason why a monument should be creeted to his memory. Other reasons why South Carolina should home him with a monument were because of his intellectual contributions to the time in which he lived, and because of his purity of life, sterling virtue, and integrity of character.

He referred to the state sovereignty doctrine and said that principle preceded that of national union. He, further explaning those doctrines, said: If the constitutional history of the United States had stopped with the adoption of the federal constitution by the original hifteen states, it would hardly be questioned that this government was a government of sovereign states with every attribute of state sovereignty retained in its system. But the law of development applies to human society as much as to any other created being. In all nations in which there are any stirrings of constitutional life there is more than one fundamental principle or power.

These colonies, as one body politic, were one people as being subject to their civil and social relations to the common law of England were planted by their craftes in the lafancy of their colonial existence; in the lafancy of their colonial existence;

people as being subject to their civil and social relations to the common law of England; they were one people respecting their rights as Englishmen, which to the honor of England were planted by their crailes in the infancy of their colonial existence; they were one people in language, in blood, in manners, and especially in being subjected to a common oppression and thrilled by the intrinsic glory of a noble cause into a unity of American patriotism. Although these facts may not be found in state papera and records of legislation, they shot their roots deep into the thought, the belief, the instinct of the great mass of the people and sometimes found expression in public documents; for instance: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve," &c., &c.

And, while it is true that when this national sovereignty of the British government was overthrown, there was no organization of national power for the time over the whole people, yet it is also true that even in the absence of such power those states were never for one instant disunited; that, with respect to foreign relations and all matters touching their relations to each other, the sovereign power was ever exercised by the states united and never—not in a single instance—by a soveral state.

He then reverted to the cession of Louisiana and the purchases from Spain and Mexico, holding that this vast territory never had political rights not granted by the federal government, and that no separate state government ever had the slightest foothold within it. The controversy which led up to the war and the policy of reconstruction, by which the indissolubility of the American Treedom were guaranteed, was then briefly traced.

The contar then devoted himself to the public life of Calhoun and the universality of the American freedom were guaranteed, was then briefly traced.

The contar then devoted himself to the rights of the American people. He then quoted several complimentary opinions of him given by statesmen contemporaneo

nullification doctrine.

He believed that constitution was violated in using a power granted to raise revenue as the instrument of rearing up the industry of one section of the country on the ruins of another; that it was, in a word, "a violation of the constitution by perversion, the most dangerous of all, because the most insidious and difficult to counteract."

Having now arrived, therefore, at the period of nullification, Mr. Lawar had come to the most critical point of his task, and, whatever may be previous impressions, it will be allowed that he has met the question so satisfactorily and manfully that no one can hereafter misunderstand the purposes of the great South Carolina statesman. In defense of the action of his state, and in opposition to the doctrines of Gen. Jackson's proclamation and the legislation in support of it, Mr. Calhoun put forth, said the speaker, those profound expositions of political principles which, as Mr. Webster afterward said, "will descend to poeterity under the sanction of a great name."

posterity under the sanction of a great name."

The leading idea of those expositions is that the American Union is a Democratic, federal republic—a political system compounded of the separate governments of the several states and of one common government of all the states, called the government of the United States. Each was created by written constitution, those of the particular states by the people of each acting separately, and that of the United States by the people of each in its sovereign capacity, but acting jointly. The entire powers of government are divided between the two—those ledged in the general government being delegated by specific and enumerated grants in the constitution; and all others not delegated being reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. The powers of each are sovereign, and neither derives its powers from the other.

In their respective spheres neither is subordinate to the other, but co-ordinate, and being co-ordinate, each has the right of protecting its own powers from the eneroachments of the other, the two combined forming one entire and perfect government. The line of demarcation between the delegated powers to the federal government and the powers reserved to the states is plain, inasmuch as all the powers delegated to the government are expressly laid down, and those not delegated are reserved to the states unless specially prohibited.

The greater part of the powers delegated to the general government relate directly or indirectly to two great divisions of authority; the one pertaining to the foreign relations of the country, the other of an internal character, and pertaining to the exterior relations of the attates, the purposes for which the constitution was formed being power, security, and respectability without, and peace, tranquillity, and harmony within.

within.

He quoted from Calboun's famous speech, is which he explained the difference between nullification and secession. The quotation was as follows:

Nullification leaves the members of the association or union in the condition it found them—ambject to all its burdens and entitled to all its advantages, comprehending the member is call its advantages, comprehending the member is conserved, the association or union in the condition it found them—ambject to all its abundance in the contrary, destroys, as far as the withdrawing member is concerned, the association or union.

* * Such are clearly the differences between them; differences so marked that, instead of being identical, as supposed, they form a contrast in all the aspects in which they can be regarded.

Whatever may be the objections to this doctrine, it must be admitted that it had not in it one element of disunion. It might have proved cumbrous and obstructive in the operations of the government; it might have impaired its promptness and vigor and energy of action, and probably would, but had it been recognized and acted upon by the federal government it would have ever prevented a resort to secession on the one hand, or a resort to force on the other. But the right was not recognized; it was denied and influxibly opposed by the general government, which assumed to impose its own construction of the constitution, against that of the states, by force.

He exalted Calboun for his fearless courage in maintaining his doctrines against all opposition and even after he had been descried by his former friends and political associates in the Senate and opposed by President Andrew Jackson. Yet his doctrine prevailed in the compromise act repealing the law which his state had nullified. On the 5th of February, 1835, he made a report on the extent of government patronage which startled the country by its revelations of the enormous extent to which the abuses of the system had grown, and the degenerating influences it was exercising alike upon the government a

seven years, removed but two, and that for cause,
Continuing, Mr. Lamar said:
I sm proud to say, fellow-citizens, that it has been my good fortune to be associated with one against whose administration the only criticism which has been pronounced is his sacred regard for similar promises, and the unconquerable intreplicity with which he stands by them.
In regard to the slave question, Mr. Lamar said:
Fellow-citizens: The institution of slavery: That question has been settled. Slavery is dead—buried in a grave that never gives up its dead. Why reopen it to-day? Lettrest. Yet, if I remain silent upon the subject it will be taken as an admission that there is one part of Mr. Calhoun's life of which it is prudent for his friends to say nothing to the present generation. Dissimulation and evasion were so foreign to his character that in his own

so foreign to his character that in his own case no one would disapprove and even disdain such silence more than he. I have this to say: That with reference to the constitutional status of slavery in the states, Mr. Calboun never entertained or expressed a sentiment that was not entertained and expressed by Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and all the eminent statesmen of his time. That slavery was an institution of society in the states, sanctioned and upheld by the constitution of the United States; that it was an institution of property, recognized, proso foreign to his character that in his own

states, sanctioned and upheld by the constitution of the United States; that it was an institution of property, recognized, protected, and enforced even upon the states where slavery did not exist, by the fundamental law of the Union; that it was an institution of political power which, under the provisions of the constitution, increased the representation of the southern states on the floor of Congress, and in the electoral college, was admitted by every public man in the country who had the slightest title to position as a statesman.

The only difference between Mr. Calhoun on the one hand, Webster and Clay and such statesmen on the other, was that the measures hostile to slavery which they sometimes countenanced, and at other times advocated, he saw and predicted were in conflict with these guarantees in the constitution, and that their direct tendency and inevitable effect, and, in many cases, avowed motive, was the destruction of slavery in the states. And while Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay disclaimed any such motive and denied any such probable effects, he declared to Mr. Webster in debate that the sentiment would grow and increase until, in spite of the constitution, emancipation would be consummated, and that he (Mr. Webster) would himself be compelled to succumb to it or beswept down by it.

Mr. Lamar then went on to make quota-

lown by it. Mr. Lamar then went on to make quota

down by it.

Mr. Lamar then went on to make quotations from Calboun's speeches to show that these predictions of his came true. In the course of his remarks on this subject Mr. Lamar stated that if at this very day the north or the American Union were to propose to re establish the institution the south could not and would not accept it as a boon.

In closing he said: "Mr. Calboun was the true son of South Carolina. His just fame and great name were the fruits of her social system, and it will be her glory when succeeding generations shall learn and appreciate the lessons of political truth taught by him and shall inhale his pure spirit of patriotism, his exalted conception of duty, and become inspired by the honor, idelity, courage, and purity of life which rooted themselves in the soul of the man whose statue South Carolina women have erected in commemoration of the affectionate reverence with which they commend him to the honor, love, imitation, and confidence of mankind."

Secretaries Lamar, Fsirchild, and Vilas, with Gene. Hampton and Butler, Senator

fidence of mankind."
Secretaries Lamar, Fairchlid, and Vilas,
with Gens. Hampton and Butler, Senator
Voorbees, Judge Simonton, Mayor Courte-nay, and other prominent persons occupied
the speaker's stand, which was beautifully the speaker's stand, which was beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, chaplets and wrestins of laurel, and flanked on either side by small palmetto trees.

The speaker commenced at 1:30 p. m., and finished his peroration at 4:30 p. m., being frequently interrupted by the cheers and enthusiasm of his hearers.

Mayor Courtenay then introduced Rev. Wm. F. Junkin, D. D., who read an ode written by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston.

The ceremonies were then brought to a close at 4:45 p. m., by Rev. John S. Wilson, who pronounced the benediction, after which the crowd quietly dispersed, and the orator of the day, with the other distinguished persons, returned to their hotels.

No Cholera in Mexico. City of Maxico, Apr. 26.—Secretary Ruben has received no dispatches intimating that

cholera prevails at Guaymas or Mazatian, and

the inference is that the reports are untrue.

THE PAPER HUNT CHASE.

Participants to be Entertained at Grass land by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Whitney will not be at home this hunt comes off to-day, wind and weather being favorable, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney will entertain the invited guests at

ney will entertain the invited guests at Grassland.

Miss Ransom's studio was brilliantly lighted last evening, and her handsome rooms were filled with a large and entusiastic company to hear Miss Alice Fietcher read her very interesting lecture upon her life among the Indians. Miss Fletcher gives us glimpses of the better, more humane side of the indian life, the side we wish to cultivate and to believe in for the aborigine. Miss Fletcher has done a brave work, as only a herole woman can do, grand and self sacrificing achievements. She should be accorded all the high encomium his world can give, for the faurels of the next will not be sparingly measured unto her. Judge Willard made the presentation address, and introduced Miss Fletcher to her audience, some of whom were Hon. Horatio King, Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Miller, Dr. Custis, Prof. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Miss Bulkley, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Knowlton, Dr. Winslow, Miss Bulline Brown, Mrs. Virgil Hilyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hilyer, Mrs. Duncanson, Mr. and Mrs. Hilyer, Mrs. Duncanson, Mr. and Mrs. Hilyer, Mrs. Duncanson, Mr. and Mrs. Hilyer, Mrs. Emman, and Judge Drake, who presented Miss Fletcher with a bouquet of calla lilles and crimson crysthanthemums. The money cleared was for the benefit of the Homeopathatic Hospital dis-

themums. The money cleared was for the benefit of the Homeopathatic Hospital dis Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edwards, of the Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edwards, of the British legation, gave a most delectable reception on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Horace Hilyar's speedy departure for England. All the prominent legations in the city were represented, and a large number of society people were present. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were both much annoyed and chagrined at the reprehensibly bad service done them by the messenger boys, who, on many occasions, nover delivered the notes they were paid to carry. This is a most deplorable state of public and uniformed trust. We must have reform.

Mrs. Helyar and the Misses West will delay their departure until Thursday on account of the hunt, which is expected to be a reality to-morrow.

a reality to morrow.

Bir Edward and Lady Thornton dined
with Sir Lionel West and the Misses West
last evening. They go to Richmond some
time to-day.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Events of the Diamond, Turk Rine

and Water. The practice game yesterday between two ines composed of players under contract with the Washington Club was witnessed by 100 speciators, and was quite interest-ing. The full score follows:

Total..... 7 11 24 12 4 Total...... 7 13 24 13

INNINGS.
Farrell's Nine...... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 Mack's Nine.......... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0

Wild pitches—Keating 2. Time of game—I hour and is minutes. Umpire—Gailney.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At Mile sukee—**

Mile sukee.

**Mile s

res—Stagg and Dana, Stemmyer and Tate.

YESTENDAY'STAGES.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Apr. 28.—First race—
Five eighths of a mile. John Finu won, Armstrong second, King Bird third. Time, 1995;
Second race—Three-quarters of a mile. Lucy
Johnson won, Loonidas second, Commander
third. Time 1:215;
Third race—Firse furlongs. Comrade wou,
Goblin second, Mart Borhem third. Time 1:08.
Fourth race—Three-quarters of a mile. Alva
won, George Angus second, Cate third, Time
1:22. Fifth race—One mile. Woodflower won, ope Leo second, King George third. Time, 1:60%.
Misiphis, Apr. 26.—First race—Five-eighths of a mile. Mona won, Little Minch second, Sam Harper, Ir., third. Time, 1:65%.
Second race—One and one-quarter miles, Bitte Wing won, Elkwood second, Montana Regent third. Time, 2:121%.
Third race—One mile. Austriana won, Grimaldi second, Duke of Bourbon third. Time, 1:45%. Grimaldi second, Duke of Bourbon third, Time, 1485, Fourth race—Five-eighths of a mile, Merci won, Anna Ban second, Bob Thomas third, Time, 1984. Fifth race—Steeplechase, Ascoli won, Aura-dian recond, (ill Edge third, Time, 6:55, Tennersee fell and severely injured his jockey.

ENTRIES AT CLIPTON AND MEMPILS. ENTRIES AT CLIFTON AND MENTALS.
The probable starters, weights, and distances for the races at Clifton and Memphis, as furnished by Lynn & Wall, 998 Pennsylvania avenue, are as follows:

CLIFTON.

CHPTON.

First race—One mile—Barb, 118 nounds; Paymaster, 119; Hannibal, 115; Ida West, 113.

Second race—Three-fourties of a mile, self-ing—Lady May, 96 pounds; Jim Bradt, 96; Peter I, 98; Clay Pate, 96; La Clair, 96; Hackory Jim, 92; Bridget Keston, 92; Voucher, 99.

Third race—One mile, selling—Leroy, 117 pounds; Value, 117; Quincey, 116; Hot Box, 117; Quincey, 116; Hot Box, 118; Hass Vol, 114; Barb, 197; Bohmont, 192.

Fourth race—Three-quarter mile—Ariel, 117 pounds; Pilot, 117; Adolph, 117; Miller, 117; Bed Wing, 114; Adoncus, 114; El Trinidad, 103.

Fifth race—Three-quarter mile, selling—Burton, 120 pounds; Hazard, 130; Wayward, 114; Sea Foam, 111; Battledere, 109; John Y., 108; Pleasantry, 101.

First race—Three-quarters of a mile—Editor,

First race—Three-quarters of a mile—Editor, 117 pounds; Wary, 191; Col. Owens, 117; Karie A. 101; Elgin, 129; Ermine, 101; Revoke, 117; Vivian, 161; Porter Ashe, 117; Catheart, 117; Second race—Ope and one eighth miles, selling—Kioba, 91 pounds; Gov. Bate, 81; Waloo, 90; Rio Grande, 28; Ira E. Bride, 82; Targatherer, 95; Third, 97; Handy Andy, 88

Third race—One-half mile, Gaston Hotel Stake—Zublan, 97 pounds; Merci, 97; Connie B. (late Hawatha), 97; Blue Garter, 97; Connie B. (late Hawatha), 97; Blue Garter, 97; Connie R. (late Hawatha), 97; Blue Garter, 97; Toury Fourth race—One and one-quarter infles, Turf Exchange nurse—Phil Lee, 197 pounds; Probus, 114; Luke Alexander, 192; Hindoo Rose, 97.

Fifth race—One mile—Vist, 97; pounds; Clerker, 198; Conniel Conservation of the Pounds of the Probus 114; Luke Alexander, 192; Hindoo Rose, 97.

Probus, 114; Luke Alexander, 102; Hindso-Rose, 97.
Fifth race—One mite—Visit, 97 pounds; Clay-Sixton, 99; St. Valentine, 102; Lela, 97.
ROSTAL DEFEATS CUSINISS.
NEW YORK, Apr. 26.—Jack Hopper, of this city, and Mike Cashing, of New Jersey, light weights, frught twenty-five rounds, up the Hudson river, at daybrak this morning, in one hour and thiny-nine minutes. Atthough Cushing broke an arm in the eighteensh round, he continued gamely, but Hopper fluxily won. M'AULIFFE TO FIGHT CARNEY.

M'AULIFFE TO FIGHT CARNEY.

BOSTON, APR. 29.—A prominent Busion patron of sparring called at the Heraid office yesterday and authorized the statement that he would guarantee that \$1,000 should be put up to back Jem Carusy against Jack McAuliffs. He slipuisted only that the men weigh the night before the light and that Al Smith should be referred. Later in the evening McAuliffe replied: "Will fight Carney size. I have covered his money to day at the Copper office."

THE THISTLE LAUKCHED. THE THISTLE LAUNCHED. London, Apr. 35.—Mr. Bell's racing outler Thistle, which is to go to America to compete for the America's cup, was launched this morning. The spectators were favorably im-pressed with her appearance.

UNDER HOT CROSS FIRE.

MR. ANGNEY IS PRESSED BY THE DIS-TRICT ATTORNEY.

His Recollection For Dates Faulty-Positively Contradicting Wilmot-Defence About Concluded -Rebuttal of the Government-Evident That Somebody is Swearing Palsely.

In all probability the evidence in the case of Jacob P. Angney, now before the crim-inal court standing trial on the charge of assault with intent to kill, will be cluded to-day and the argument entered upon. At the opening of the court yesterday morning Mr. Clinck stated that on account of matters in Michigan it was absolutely necessary he should leave that morning and go to Lansing. He did not withdraw summarily without informing the court why he left. It was imperative that he should be in Lansing

imperative that he should be in Lausing and attend to some court business there, consequently he must sever his connection with the case here.

Mr. Anguey was again called to the stand and reamed the giving of his evidence. He made a statement in regard to his arrest at Detroit and said he took the course he did at the advice of his counsel. He corroborated the testimony given by Deputy Marshal Golloway in regard to the arrest male in the sleeping car, denying that his name was Anguey. His whole course in the matter was taken at the advice of F. A. Baker, bis attorney.

The direct examination here closed and the witness was turned over to the govern-

The direct examination here closed and the witness was turned over to the government to cross question. He stated that the last time he was here before the shooting was at the inauguration of Garfield. He did not recollect where his wife and children were at that time. He saw Wilmot, but did not speak to him. Another visit here was when he came to try and get his wife and children, but he did not see them.

The time besides that when the witness came here was when the judgment notes were signed. At that time the witness came to the city, went directly to the house of Mr. Hadley, and stopped there while in the city.

to the city, went directly to the house of Mr. Hadley, and stopped there while in the city.

At this point the witness became confused as to dates, and contradicted himself in that respect, and said, "I cannot be positive; I cannot be particular as to date."

"Well, I am particular," said the district attorney. "I want to know where you were and what time you visited here."

The witness could not remember with any distinctness the exact day he left for Philadelphia to come to this city just prior to the shooting here. He-came from Pittsburg via Columbia and Philadelphia to this city. In Columbia he stopped at the Franklin Hotel and registered and went there to see his family, as he had not seen tham for fifteen months, and left them last in Chambersburg. As he got from off the train there he was arrested on the charge of falling to support his wife. During the fifteen months of his absence part of the time was spent in Washington, Pa.; Pittsburg, and travelling in the western part of the state.

"While in that section did you meet a woman named Mary Gilmore?" asked the district attorney.

"I did," said the witness.

"Where did she live?"

"At Ridgway, Elk county."

"Did you spend any time there?"

"Yes, sir, qui'e considerable."

"Was that in the early or the latter part of the fifteen months."

"I guess that must have been in the summer time."

"The summer of 1882 preceding the

"The summer of 1882 preceding the

"The summer of 1882 preceding the shooting?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do you know a justice of the peace named Sternbrower?"
"I do not."
"Do you know Peter Gilmore?"
"Yes, he is the brother of Mary."
"Do you remember going before a justice of the peace with Mary and Peter?"
"Yes, sir."
"For what purpose?"
"Well, I will tell you, but I would like to make an explanation." "Well, I will tell you, but I would like to make an explanation."

Mr. Smith, of the counsel, objected to the line of inquiry on the ground that the reputation of the woman would be brought in, which he did not talak necessary. In addition to that she was about to be married and he did not think this exposure should be made.

should be made.
"I can say this, gentlemen of the jury,"
said the witness addressing the panel, "that
it has been said that I am gullty of bigamy.
I am not. I can say under oath that I am
not gullty of bigamy."
"Well, tell us what took place at that
justice of the peace's office," said the distirt attorier.

trict attorney.
"Well, we visited two places before we reached the justice of the peace office. I hate to go into that. Do you insist upon

this statement?" "I do."
"I think it is a shame on account of the girl." (Turning to the court), "Shall I proceed, judge;"
"I have no direction to give," said the court, "unless counsel object."
"Go ahead with the statement," said Mr. South

Smith.

"I became acquainted with Mary Gilmore," said the witness, "while soparated
from my wife, and we became intimate. I
called at her house frequently and we were
indiscreet. After I left Ridgway I went to
Versettling. Franklin, Pa. One morning there was a knock at the door and Peter Gilmore

came in."

"I have asked what took place at the time you went to the office of the justice of the peace and you are telling something that happened at another time," inter-

the peace and you are telling something that happened at another time," interrupted Mr. Worthington.

"I submit, your honor, that I have a right to have the question answered."

"I went to the magistrate's office," said Mr. Angney, "I got out of the wagon, went in, and saw him. I said, "Squire, I am a married man, and have two children living at Columbia, Pa., and this girl's brother insist upon my marrying her. He claims that she is in trouble. We have both been indiscreet, &c. I want to know whether you can satisfy her that we are married.' I did not want to be married, but I wanted him to satisfy the brother that I was already married, and he said, 'Oh, I will fix that all right,' and I gave him \$20. That is exactly what took place at the squire's office."

The witness could not recollect the time he went west after the shooting. He did go to Meadville, and heard of his wife and Mary Gilmore going together to see the justice who had arranged matters for him. Mr. Angney, in answer to inquiries of the prosecuting officer, gave an account of his journeyings after leaving this city. He said that he did not give any attention to his bondsman, but had settled with him since arriving here. He stated that he had paid De Grummond \$100 in cash and given him some Telegram-Hevald stock, which was regarded as very valuable. He denied knowing that De Grummond was a witness for the government while going about with him. For the last year and a half the witness had been living in Detroit, where he married and settled down. Prior to that time he was living with another woman as his wife, but was not married to her.

In response to inquiries Mr. Angney said that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed th In response to inquiries Mr. Angrey said that he did not heed the threats first made that he did not heed the threats first made to him by Wilmot, as he knew he could not carry them out, but when they were repeated so frequently he became plarmed, fearing something serious might occur. The articles of separation between the witness and his wife for one year were signed in July or August, 1881. He did not understand that he was to contribute to her support during that time, as he yielded up everything when the agreement was signed. His furniture was removed to this city against his will. It was bought with his money out of the business at Chambersburg.

He depled that he received any money He dealed that he received any money from his wife or that she had \$15,000 or \$16,000 in her own right at any time. It was in July that he went to Columbia to see his wife, and November that they became reconciled and lived together. They were not together on Thanksglving, 1883, and his impression was that when they met he left that night and returned west.

Mr. Anguey said he arrived here on the

morning of the shooting, between 7 and 5 o'clock, and secured a room at the St. Marc Hotel. He gave an account of his visits about the city during the day, and after supper he went to Wilmot's house. The revolver he borrowed from Peter Gilmore about a month before the shooting. When he first went to Wilmot's house the witness thought he had the letters with him, and must have left them at the hotel when he returned for the pistol. He did not much fear the threats Wilmot had repeatedly made until Heller told him what a dangerous man Wilmot was.

The witness could not recollect, after his arrest, of making any statement to the officers or giving his version of the aff air to the newspaper reporters the Sunday night following its occurrence.

He was shown a published interview with him and declined to acknowledge it. The witness then related the circumstances of the walk to the St. Marc, going to Angney's room, and what occurred there prior to and at the time of the shooting, which differed in some respects from that given in direct examination.

Mr. Fillmore Beall testified to seeing a

examination.

Mr. Fillmore Beall testified to seeing a

Mr. Fillmore Beall testified to seeing a blood stain on one of the letters and another on an envelope taken from Anguey's room after the shooting.

The defense announced that they had two witnesses yet to call, but could not have them in court until this morning, and the government consenting, they will be examined to-day.

The district attorney, in rebuttal, recalled Mr. Wilmot, who denied most every statement that Anguey had made in regard to him, and pronounced them untrue.

Mrs. Wilmot, on being recalled, contradicted the testimony of Anguey as to an occurrence at the dinns table, and the cause for his being locked out of the house by his wife.

Without concluding the testimony the court adjourned for the day.

court adjourned for the day

REAL ESTATE BOOM. General Throughout the Country and

Aided by Corporation Laws. A representative of the NATIONAL REkooper, one of the best business men and railway managers of the country, formerly vice president and general manager of the Richmond and Danville railway system. Mr. Huidekooper was asked what

Mr. Huidekooper was asked what he thought of the great real estate boom throughout the country, and whether it was on a solid basis.

"I see nothing at present," he said, "to make me believe otherwise. It is wonderful what a boom real estate has taken in all sections of the country, starting at Hoston and extending west to the Pacific and south to the gulf of Mexico. In Boston they are forming syndicates for stock companies, with real estate as a basis instead of mines, railroads, and other corporate securities of a similar kind which have formerly been the basis. These stocks are listed and placed in the stock exchange for sale."

"How do you account for such activity in landed property throughout the country."

"How do you account for such activity in landed property throughout the county?"

"There seems to be more money for investment, and there is nothing else in which it can be more safely invested than in good real estate; and the rate of interest is very cheap on most all other safe securities, such as government bonds. The neople in this country are beginning to appreciate the real values of landed interest. The country is being rapidly filled up with a thrifty population who want homes, farms, and business places, and capital is constantly seeking investment where the best dividends can be realized."

"Do liberal corporation laws add much inducement o capitalists to make investments within the limits of states offering such inducements?"

"In my opinion there is nothing that a state can do to increase its wealth more than to have a liberal system of general incorporation laws. Take the state of New Jerzey as an example and you will find more corporations formed under her general incorporation laws than any other state in the Union, because the laws are liberal. I think every state should have a general incorporation law, whereby persons wishing to form as a corporation will not have to wait one or two years to have a special act of the legislature passed to grant them the right to operate. Many grand schemes of commercial enterprise have been lost to states from this very fact.

"I will cite Virginia, just across the river, as an example, entirely the opposite from New Jersey. In that state the legislature meets blennially, and if persons wish to form corporations in the state they have to wait two years, and perhaps four, and often they rever not any charter, at the deverted they are to the are to the document of the person whith the are t

form corporations in the state they have to wait two years, and perhaps four, and often they never get any charter, as the doors to the lobbyist and leeches are thrown open for them to prey upon the purses of the persons applying for charters, and especially if the frauchise asked for is supposed to be of any value. If they do not pay for such tegislation they will defeat you. I noticed in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of Monday a most sensible and practical editorial advocating a general locopporation rallway law form corporations in the state they have to

cating a general incorporation rallway law for Virginia, which I think it would be very wise for the Virginia people to consider. "If the legislature at its present session would pass such a law, I think you would would pass such a law, I think you would soon see a desire on the part of capitalists to invest in Virginia, which would enrich and develop her interal and internal im-provement interests. That kind of a law Virginia must have before much can ever be done in railroad building."

PERMANENT EXPOSITION. Co-operation in St. Louis-An Interest.

ing Letter. The following letter by John F. Cabill, esq., editor of El Commercio del Valle and manager of the Mexican and Spanish-American Commercial Exchange at St. Louis, is from a gentleman eminently qualified to grasp the importance and bear-

ings of the subject on which he writes: ings of the subject on which he writes:

Office of "El Comercio del Valle," St.

Louis, Mo., Apr. 22, 1887.—Alex. D. Anoremens, Ess., Secretary Board of Promotion World's Exposition, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Sir. It affods me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your valued letter of Apr. 11, in which you have conferred the honor of appointing me a member of the board of promotion for the celebration of the Constitutional Centennial in 1882 and the World's Exposition in 1892.

Centennial in 1889 and the World's Exposition in 1892.

I accept the appointment with a grateful sense of obligation to yourself and the officers of this important organization.

B Having devoted a great many years to the promotion of closer commercial and social relations with our co-republican neighbors of this continent, and being fully impressed by the belief that it is not only the dairy, but the special mission of the United States to contribute in every way practicable to the peace, prosperity, and development of the vast resources of those favored countries, I confidently believe that, with co-operation of olear-signed and intelligent minds, who will exercise discretion and judgment in the promotion of the great object under consideration, its practical results will are exceed the most earthurstile of its promoters.

In the future, as in the past, the columns of Elements of look will be open, at all times, to every measure that may tend to the uniteation—commercial, political, and social—of all republican nations of our continent. Yours very truly.

Mille, Atala Ramien's Concert.

Mile. Atala Ramich's Concert. Mile. Atala Ramieh, pianiste to his highness he abedive of Egypt, will give a grand concer at the Congregational Church Saturday even-ing at 5 o'clock. The lady is a most accom-plished artist, interpreting the works of the classic authors in true artistic style, and surpasses in ardnous mechanical difficulty.

Cut With a Sword. Last night, about self o clock, white John Wedderburn and Clifford Rose, newspaper correspondents, were fencing, the former actidentally severed an artery in the hand of Mr. Rose, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was attended by Dr. McBlatz.

The Weather, For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia-Slightly Warmer, generally fair weather, variable winds generally from south

m., 62.0°; 10 p. m., \$2.0°; mean temperature, 15 0°; maximum, 61.0°; minimum, 43.0°; mean relative humidity, 61.0°; total precipitation,

IN MEMORY OF GRANT.

A CROWDED MEETING AT METROPOLI-TAN A. M. E. CHURCH

Under the Auspices of Morton Post, No. 4-A Good Programme Watt Rendered-Col. Williams Speaks and George C. Gorham Arraigns the Anti-Negro Party.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Church was crowded to excess last night with as cosmopolitan an audience as one would expect to find on such an occasion. Tae white and colored veterans of the city, the Women's Relief Corps, the Association of Army Nurses, Capt. Fleetwood and his staff, the Butler Zouaves under the command of Capt. B. Young, and civilians lof all nationalities, ages, and descriptions made up the audience. They had congre-gated to do honor to the memory of Gen. U. S. Grant, on the eve of the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birthday, and the ingitation came from the O. P. Morton Post, G.

A. R.

On each side of the platform was a flag, one modern and in good condition, the other tattered and stained from netive service. On the platform sat Hon. George C. Gorham. Col.² Williams, Capt. John B. Dowd, Maj. C. B. Fisher, and Mr. W. Scott Montemers.

Dowd, Maj. C. B. Fisher, and Mr. W. Scott.
Montgomery.

Master Staunton Wormley gave the
"Assembly," and Comrade C. H. Bliss and
his son, Victor, rattled the "Reveille."
Rev. W. H. Hunter, late chaplain of the
4th regiment, United States colored troops,
offered up a touching invocation, and was
followed by Maj. C. B. Fischer, post commarder, who called the roll of honor of
those present, and in response to his request the following persons came forward
and took seats on the platform: Gen. S. S.
Burdette, Miss. Harriet P. Dame, Col. N.
M. Brooks, Col. John Cameron, Col. Jerome B. Burke, Capt. J. C. S. Burger,
Sergt, Maj. C. A. Floetwood, Miss Mattle
Bower, and Lleut, Col. F. C. Revells.
Col. George M. Arnold then took charge
of the programme, and he called on Rev.
T. G. Steward, pastor of the church, who
delivered a highly culogistic address on the
colored race.

delivered a lighly culogistic address on the colored race.

Col. George Williams then stated the cause for which they were assembled, sketched Grant's early life and training, and showed the lifelong attachment he had for the colored man.

Capt. John B. Dowd, late of the 13th United States colored troops, spoke at considerable length; Miss Mattle Bruce sang "Barbara Fretchie," and then the entire audience rose and sang "Rally Round the Flag."

The chairman then introduced the Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, who spoke most feelingly of the dead hero, the anniversary of whose natal day that meeting was celebrating. He reviewed the history of the constitution and its effects on the colored race throughout all American history. He stigmatize I John C. Calhoun as the Judas Iscariot, in whose honor Cabinet officials have made a pligrimage to the birthplace of accession. (Loud applause). "Calhoun," said he. "put, after much effort, the rattlesuake in the national nest with the eagle, and to the progeny of these two was entrusted the future of the nation; the rattlesuake was always crowded, he wanted more room; he wanted a nation of rattlesnakes." [Applause.] Mr. Gorham graphically pictured the causes which led to secession, and his biting sarcasm was thoroughly appre-

tured the causes which led to secession, and his biting sareaam was thoroughly appreciated. He said that southern men would allow northern dealers to get the better of them in a trade if they in their turn could gain their ends politically. "Of course," he said, "I am speaking of thirty or forty years ago." [Laughter.]

He entirized the timidity of the north, that studied the constitution to see whether it was hawful to shoot back when we were shot at, and derided Buchanan for deciding we could not. He quoted the remark once shot at, and derided Buchanan for deciding we could not. He quoted the remark owns made that "Buchanan sat in the white house like a bread and milk poultice, drawing the rebellion to a head." [Laughter.] Buchanan was a nice old gentleman, sincerely, on both sides. [Laughter.] The history of the war was briefly touched on. Andy Johnson was characterized as a pretty good man, when his bringing up was considered, who hated blackness of heart and blackness of face about equally. Petroleum V. Nasby once said there was a party in this country which would always exist as long as there was a "intger" laughter], and there always will be Frant's action on the fifteenth amendmen was fold by the speaker (who was one of the hero's strong personal friends), and much that was creditable to the general during the period of reconstruction was

much that was creditable to the general during the period of reconstruction was recited.

"Thank God," said he, "the black race is of age; they need no protection now; they can stand alone. It is impossible to ducate the present generation of the colored race to any other belief than they are governed by anything but their own will. The colored man will have to be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove; wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove; he will have to use statecraft as well as industry. He must sometimes stoop to conquer. Let us not help any man into power who will misuse him. He will never allow the scenes of 1878-74-75 to occur again. He will be the power of the land." In conclusion he eulogized Grant and was loudly applanded. His speech was a masterpiece of unaffected oratory and power, and the bitter iropy of some of the remarks was quickly recognized. quickly recognized.

Rev. Walter Brooks pronounced the Rev. Walt benediction.

LICENSED ENGINEERS.

Rules and Regulations by Which They Will Be Governed.

Last night the board of licensed engineers completed their rules and regulations for the licensing of engineers. The rules are very stringent, yet just. Engineers found very stringent, yet just. Engineers found drunk on duty after a third offense will have their license taken from them. All bollers and engines out of repair are to be reported to the board immediately. Applicants for a license are to show proper fitness for the important work in which they wish to engage. The rules enter into all particulars relative to the care, management, and control of boiters and engines. The engineers of the future for the District will be a different class than those heretofore employed, as the requirements call for a higher standard of men, and the board's determination to raise the qualifications for such positions is raise the qualifications for such positions is

praiseworthy. The Uhland Centennial. The Uhland Centennial.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Luiwig Uhland, the German poet, was celebrated last evening at Abner's Hall. Mr. F. Claudy, president of the Washington Saengerbund, male the opening address. The Saengerbund and the Germania Manuscribor rendered music, Mrs. H. Uike sing "Dos Sconers Fuch," Mr. F. Knoop sang a tenor solo, and Frat H. Kuerschuer reedled "Der Blinde Koenig," and Mr. Simon Wolf spoke appropriately to the occasion. The Arion Quartette Glub sang "Lebe Wohl," and Mrs. J. W. Schoenecker, Messes. E. Holer and F. Claudy contributed songs. The celebration was a decited success.

Ministering Children's League. The Tabernaele on Ninth street, between B and C streets southwest, was filled last evening and Carreets southwest, was filled last evening with an audience gathered to winces the entertainment by the Minestoring Children's Legaue, the occasion being the first quarreets mosting of that organization. An interesting programme was rendered, all the little ones who same and recited doing creat credit themselves. The legaue is a late additionate the church and has the moth. No day but has a doed to crown it. The children raise money for church purposes, and their work has proved very helpful.

Sir Edward Thornton Stient. Sir Edward Thornton arrived in the city yesterday and went to Wormiey's. In the evening he took dinner with Mr. and Miss bigs. Upon returning to the hotal he was assisted as reporter for the Republicas, but was a functioned retarding his intentions in the matter of Virginia's bonds, said he could say before on the subject until he had seen the officials of the Old Dominion. He will leave the nervow for Richmond. Sir Edward had nubling to say on the flahories question.